# EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATICS.

Story of its Signing by Lincoln that Shows it was Done as War Measure Simply.

July St. Nicholas.

that we had about played our last card, adoption of the emancipation policy, the original draft of the proclamation, and after much anxious thought called a cabinet meeting upon the subject. I said to the cahinet that I had resolved upon this step, and had not called them together to ask their advice, but to lay 1862. After this the pressure upon him Blabama. In each of these States before them, suggestions as to which would be in order after they had heard

"It was on July 22 that the presiden read to his cabinet the draft of this first emancipation proclamation, which after announcing that at the next meeting of congress he would again offer compensated emancipation to such order as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States that the slaves in all States which should be in rebellion against the government on January 1, 1863, should "then, henceforward and forever he free."

Mr. Lincoln had given a hint of this intended step to Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles, but to all the other members of the cabinet it came as a complete surprise. One thought it would cost the Republicans the fall elections. Anothbe proclaimed by military commanders in their several military districts. Secretary Seward, while approving the measure, suggested that it would better be postponed until it could be given to issuing it, as would be the case then, upon the areatest disasters of the war. "The wisdom of the view of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force," Mr. Lincoln's recital continues. "It was an aspect of the cast, that in all my thought upon the subject, I had entirely overlooked. The result was that I put the draft of the proclamation aside, as you do your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory."

The secrets of the administration were well kept, and no hint came to the public that the president had proposed such a measure to his cabinet. As there was at the moment little in the way of news to attract attention, newspapers and private individuals turned a sharp fire of criticism upon Mr. Lincoln. For this they seized upon the ever-useful text of the slavery question. Some of them protested indignantly that the president was going too fast; others clamored as loudly that he had been altogether too slow. His decision, as we know, was unaiterably taken, although he was not yet ready to announce it. Therefore, while waiting for a victory he had to perform the difficult task of restraining the impatience of both sides. This he did in very positive language. To a man in Louisians, who complained that Union feeling was being crushed out of the army in that State he wrote:

"I am a patient man, always willing to forgive on the Christian terms of repentance. Still, I must save this giveernment if possible. What I cannot leaving any available card unplayed." Would you give up the contest leaving your advice about the main matter, for any available means unapplied? I am that I have determined for myself. "with the form of a stag and the femore than I can, and I shall do all I but respect for any one of you. But I period put it." my sworn duty, as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for

The president could afford to over look the abuse of hostile newspapers of overzealous Republicans. The promise of overzealous Republicans. The promise lex, printed in his paper, the New York Republican editor. Horace Gree lex, printed in his paper, the New York Relationsty addressed to Mr. Lincolny this of impact accusations, his general Liberty hang for the president may a may officers were neglecting their duty through a kindly feeling for a sixtery. The open letter which Mr. C. Lincoln wrote in reply a rather has he has neglecting for the sixtery. The open letter which Mr. C. Lincoln wrote in reply a rather has he has neglecting for the sixtery of the sixtery but also for a may wrote the sixtery but also for a great dignity.

"It had got to be midsummer, 1862," | because I do not believe it would help Mr. Lincoln said, in telling an artist to save the vaion. I shall do less friend the history of his most famous | whenever I shall believe what I am doofficial act. "Things had gone on from | ing hurts the cause, and I shall do more bad to worse, until I felt that we had whenever I stan believe doing more reached the end of our rope on the plan | will help the cause. I shall try to corof operations we had been pursuing; rect errors when shown to be errors, and I shall ad pt new views so fast as and must change our tactics or lose they shall appear to be true views. I the game, I now determined upon the have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I inten! and without consultation with, or the no modification of my oft-expressed knowledge of the cabinet, I prepared personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."

He was waiting for victory, but victory was slow to come. Instead the union army suffered defeat at the sec- | 391,000, but the proportion of mules is ond battle of Bull Run on August 30, larger in South Carolina, Georgia and to take some action upon slavery be- there are many more mules than came stronger than ever. On September 13 he was visited by a company of mules and 74,000 horses, Georgia 201,ministers from the churches of Chicago, who came expressly to urge him to free the slaves at once. In the actual condition of things he could, of course, neither safely satisfy them nor deny them, and his reply, while perfectly courteous, had in it a tone of rebuke States as chose to accept it, went on to that showed the state of irritation and high censitiveness under which he was living.

er preferred that emancipation should do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that veterinary examination. the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the pope's bull against the comet. Do not misun- mule excells the horse. He is not so the country after a victory, instead of derstand me. I have not decided nervous or high strung. He has a against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves; but hold the matter under ad- His vitalito is greater. He can stand the subject is on my mind by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will

Four days after this interview the pattle of Antietam was fought, and when, after a few days of uncertainty claimed as a Union victory, the president resolved to carry out his long-madiary recorded very fully what occurred heavier than that of the horse. on that ever-memorable September 22, other matters, Mr. Lincoln, taking a cause he can be put on the market a graver tone, said:

aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to slavery, and you all remember that several weeks ago I harness. Mules are often sent to the read to you an order I had prepared on this subject, which, on account of objections made by some of you, was not issued. Ever since then my mind has George Washington was the first and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably in the South. On Washington's first come. I think the time has come now. I wish it was a better time. I wish that we were in a better condition. The action of the army against the rebels has not been quite what I should have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland, and Pennsylvania is no longer in danger of invasion. When the rebel arry was at do, of course I will not do; but it may Fredericksburg I determined, as soon as well be understood, once for all, as it should be driven out of Maryland, that I shall not surrender this game to issue a proclamation of emancipation, such as I thought most likely to Two days later he answered another be useful. I said nothing to any one.

Louisiana critic. 'What would you do but I made the propiles to myself, and at this day. Lafayette also presented in my position. Would you drop the - (hesitating a little) - to my Maker. - (hesitating a little) - to my Maker. to Washington a jack and several jenwar where it is? Or would you prose-ching in four with elder valk squirts I am going to fulfill that promise. I had long been noted for the superiority charged with lose water? Would you have got you together to hear what I of the breed. This jack, which Wash-deal lighter blows rather than heavier? have written down. I do not wish ington called "The Knight of Malta,"

can, to save the government, which is already brow the views of such on this question. I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can. What I have written is that which my reflections have determined me to say. If there is anything in the expressions his breeding operations the only mules I use, or in any minor matter which in the country were a few of diminually one of you thinks had best be tive size and inferior quality imported changed, I shall be glad to receive the from the West Indies. changed, it shall be glad to receive the Sugrestions. One other observation I will make I know very well that the transporters in this maker as the type years saved in feeding and handling them mean a big profit to the handling them mean a big profit to the handling them mean a big profit to the heart of the stands was more fully possessed by any secting one of them than by me pul knew of any constitutional way in which be any the factor of the pull to my place he should that the United States is nearly 55 per cent. Great or than that of horses, according to statisties of the department of agriculture.

Missouri, Tempesses and Kontucky are the leading mule States of the land of the scale and the pull that any place he should be seen to be seen the leading mule States of the land of the scale and the pull that any place he should be seen to be see

(New York Herald.) Southern horsemen visiting New

Mule is Highly Praised.

York and other Northern cities fiequently express surprise at seeing so few mules on the streets and in the market, compared with the great number of horses. And to those who are familiar with the strong points and good qualities of this much misunderstood animal it seems strange that in a city where nearly 100,000 horses are sold every year there is not a single dealer, so far as known, who makes a business of trading in mules. Jersey City has one mule dealer, and in Newark there is another who keeps a few in addition to his big stock of horses, but when a resident of New York wants to buy a mule he must go out of town or go without.

In the Southern States the mule ranks with the horse as a beast of burden, and in some sections of the cotton belt outnumbers the horse as a standard work animal. Of the three million mules in America more than two million are owned in eleven Southhorses, South Carolina having 107,000 000 mules and 123,000 horses and Alabama 162,000 mules and Alabama 162,-000 mules and 147,000 horses.

In the New England States there are so few mules that they are not enumerated in the statistics compiled by the department of agriculture, New York State has only 3,800 nules, as compared with 650,000 horses.

Mules have advantages over horses "I am approached with the most op- which have come to be recognized by posite opinions and advice, and that by men who work them side by side. In religious men, who are equally certain the first place the mule is healthier that they represent the Divine will I than the horse. He is subject to comhope it will not be irreverent for me to paratively few of the horse diseases say the if it is probable that God and is no likely to have any of the would reveal His will to others on a blemishe, which destroy the marked point so connected with my duty, it value of so many horses. Besides, a might be supposed he would reveal it blemish hardly ever affects the selling directly so me. What good would a price of a mule. If he goes sound no proclamation of emancipation from me questions are asked. In buying a mule no one ever thinks of demanding a

In point of intelligence and also in muscular strength and endurance the saner instinct of self-preservation. visement. And I can assure you that more hardships, is surer footed, and when properly trained is steadier and more reliable in work harness.

To Charles Darwin the mule always appeared "a surprising creature." "That a hybrid," he said, "should possess more intelligence, memory, obstinacy, social affection and power of it was found that it could be reasonably muscular endurance than either of its parents seems to indicate that art has dent resolved to carry out his long-ma-tured purpose. Secretary Chase in his known that the brain of the mule is

Breeders find the mule more raofit-1862. After some playful talk upon able than the ordinary work horse, beyear or so cooner. He is not as ex-"Gentlemen: I have, as you are pensive to raise c. to keep and he is in horse is old enough to be broken to field when two years old and kept there until old age overtakes them.

It is not generally known that been much occupied with this subject, breeder of high grade mules in America and that he made the mule popular retirement, in 1783, he devoted himself to farming at Mount Vernon and soon became dissatisfied with the work horses at his command. Casting about for something better adapted to Southern agriculture, he decided to try mules.

As soon as his intention became know, the King of Spain sent him a present of a fine jack and two jennies selected from the royal stud at Madrid.

The jack was called "Royal Gift." and was said to be 16 hands high, period put it.

By the judicious use of these jacks and the native mares Washington produced a fine lot of superior mules, eight of which sold for \$300 a piece after his death in 1799. Before he began

dividuality, but their market price de-pends very largely upor, their neight. While there may be a difference of \$100,000 between the value of two house of the same size a mule is a mule, and one brings about as much as shotner of equal neight. Good mules are worth as much as good draught turnes.

worked daily. Take a mule out of a pen and tie him up in a stall and he will almost certainly grow thin and pine away. On the other hand, take thin horse out of a stall and turn him n among a pen full of mules and he will take on flesh so fast that one can fairly see him grow. Race horse men often resort to this expedient with a thoroughbred or tretter of nervous temperament that refuses to eat or frets 'imself thin.

Ask a dealer in horses why he does not sell mules, or inquire among truckmen, contractors and others why more mules are not used in New York and in all probability no satisfactory answer will be forthcoming. Perhaps the most plausable explanation is that mules are slow and everybody in New York is in a hurry. With all his good points in the matter of health, strength, endurance and ability to stand hardships on light rations the mule, like his sire, is undeniably a sluggard. Mules are at a disadvantage, also, on the smooth asphalt pavements of the city streets, their small fe tand comparatively light weight ma ing it difficult for them to get a hold hen asked to move a heavy

#### Training the Deaf and Dumb.

Prior to the establishment of the prirate school for the deaf by N. P. Walker, at Cedar Spring, it was a rare thing for one to see a deaf person in the county. There was only one, so far as the writer knows, in the town. In the eastern part of the county now a part of Cherokee, there were no deaf mutes.

In the forties there was a short, stout, elderly man by the name of Tolleson, who had been deaf from birth. His brother, Alfred Tolleson, and other members of the family cared for him. He was known by the name of "Dummie." He had quite a contempt for the work done by the elder Walker at Cedar Spring, and indicated that it was all foolishness. He used a few signs by which he communicated his wants. Some of them were very significant. He was a great fisherman and he would frequently bring in a fine string. That is about the only work he did so far as we knew. The boys about town would tease him now and then, and he would show a violent temper. He had a fair mind and could have accomplished much good if he had received such mental training as may be received now

at Cedar Spring. This incident is mentioned to show by way of contrast the great benefits of the school for the deaf and the blind. The boys that finish their courses there are now prepared to make their way in the world. Some of them take take up mechanical trades, such as the making and repairing of furniture, broom making, working with leather and type setting. They generally get jobs as soon as they leave school and some of them work in vacation. The girls are taught needle work and they become helpful members of the family on their return home. Best of all, they are able to communicate with the world. They use the pencil rapidly and can soon rive and receive needed information. They learn to use the eyes much better than people who can talk. They may not hear as much, but they see much more. For sane people all conditions have some compensations. No one, unfamiliar with conditions, can imagine how nuch foolish and platitudinous oratory these "unfortunates," as they are erroneously called miss. They never know whether a preacher is flammering away on the atonement or eternal punishment. They miss all the straddling speeches of candidates and the empty promises of reformers.

The State generally does not understand fully the work done for the deaf and the blind. It requires a visit to the Institute in order that the difficulties besetting the teachers, the continual patience required, the awaking minds and the ultimate results as knowledge reaches them by slow degrees, may be fully understood. There is no cause in the State for which appropriations should be more readily and cheerfully made by the legislature. --Carolina Spartan.

#### A Wife's Reproach.

Admiral Capps, in an address to a temperance society, told how drink had once caused the downfall of a brave

In the course of the sad story he said:

"Sometimes, after a debauch, the man would be repentant, humble. He would promise his wife to do better, but aks, the years taught her the barrenness of all such promises.

"And one night, when he was get-ting to be an old man - a prematurely old man, thin-limbed, stoop-shouldered, with red-rimmed eyes -he said to his wife sarlly:

"You're a clever woman Jenny; a courageous, active good woman. You should have married a better man than am, dear.' "She looked at him, and, thinking of

what he had once been, she answered in a quiet voice: "I did, James,"

Rhonmatian

Rhemaliza

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Rolled Tobacco in Hogshead,

(From Carolina Spartan.) Superintendent Frank Evans, of the city schools is preparing a South Carolina appendix to a school geography. He desired some information in regard

to marketing tobacco a hundred years ago. The Spartan asked for facts and traditions. Mrs. Albert Gilbert, of Abbeville County, has sent us a very nteresting letter which is given below: Mrs. Gilbert, who was Miss Heler McMakin, says:

"I have heard my father tell how his father rolled tobacco from McMakin's Tavern'' (also put down on Mill's Map, which is in my possession,) to Charleston. The driver walked most of the way, but rode the horse down the hills. My grandfather also carried indigo to Charleston, S. C., and it was as good as gold in trading. He had his own indigo vats."

Willington, S. C., July 4, 1906. Dear Ma. Gilbert: At your request will endeavor to furnish you with some facts connected with the early local history of this section of the county of Abbeville, but more especially as relates to some of the "Dead Towns" of the same. About six miles due west from here, on a high hill commanding an extensive as well as the course of the Savannah and Broad rivers for several miles, was situated the town of Vienna. Just across the river in the fork was the town of Petersburg, and just below the mouth of the Broad was Lisbon. The first named was in South Carolina and the

last two in Georgia.

These towns were the trade centres of the counties of Wilkes, Elbert and Lincoln in Georgia, as was Vienna the trading point for the western part of Abbeville, Anderson and Pickens Counties in this State. These places all contained a considerable number of stores. Vienna had 13, Petersburg 25 and Lisbon several. The principal commercial commodity of the country at that time was tobacco. My father, who was raised 13 or 15 miles above here, told me that he had seen one of his near neighbors, who raised a quantity every year, pack it up in hogsheads and roll it down the road to Vienna. These hogsheads had felloes pinned on the outsides at each end and a tongue fastened to pivots attached to end of same and drawn by horses to market. The hogsheads contained about 1,000 pounds of leaf tobacco in the hand. There was an inspector at Next to Bank of Andersou. Vienna whose duty it was to confiscate all false packed packages by burning the same in the streets of the town. All the stores were constructed in those days with cellars and the excavation which marked the former sites of the stores can still be seen in places. This town had the unique distinction of being the largest and almost the only town in the country marked on "Mill's Map" of the State which was authorized by the Legislature in 1820. This was before the days of any railroads. The river was the only means of cheap transportation by means of small boats carrying but three hogsheads of tobacco. The river was dangerous and the demand for larger craft was not sufficient to induce any one to put in larger boats until the introduction of cotton culture and the invention of the cotton gin. These small boats proving insufficient, Capt. Charles Goodman inaugurated the present style of boats now in use, known as Petersburg boats. This proved a great blessing to the rich planters, along the river, as Hamburg was the principal town and market for cotton and tobacco, which is another one of the "Dead Towns." Once a strong rival of Augusta, it is hardly known now as having a history, yet some stirring scenes have been enacted in its streets. Hamburg owes its decadence to the construction of the Augusta Canal; the other towns to the construction of the Greenville and Columbia and the Georgia Railroad respectively.

Yours respectfully, S. S. McBride.

#### They Had Escaped That.

A young desciple of Blackstone who had worked his way through college ar I taken a full course in the study of lav besides was making a trip through the southwest in search of an eligible location for the practice of his profession. A thrifty young city, with a considerable body of -ates on one side of it and a forest on the other, attracted his attention, and he decided to make a few days' stay there and investigate.

"Putting up, at what seemed to be the best hotel, he ate his dinner, then strolled into the office and proceeded in a careless way to interrogate the clerk.

"There is a good deal of business done in this town, isn't there?" he asked.

'Yes, sir," answered the young man. "In one way and another there's a good jag of business going on

"Healthy place, isn't it?" "Maddling."

"Is there much litigation here?" "No, I haven't heard of any cases of hat but there's a lot of chills and fever and occasionally a pretty bad case of the grip."

Journ the Car of Holles in House Bought

-It is appounded in New York that William J. Bryan, in his Madison Square Garden speech on August 30, will outline his conception of the issues on which the next democratic national campaign should be made.

### Clearance Sale of Buggies, &c., for next:30 Days

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